DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864. [No. 193.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN

FROM A ROOM IN RAY'S HOTEL, in this city, on the night of the 25th inst., A POCKET BOOK, containing orders on Rob. Garner, agent of the Relief Board of Granville county, and Surgeons certificate of my disability.

If said pocket book or papers are left at this office, or handed to Dr. E. Grissom, they will be returned to the proper owner, or they may be sent to me by mail at Forestville.

A. S. DAVIS.

Nov. 28, 1864. 187—6t.*

NEW GOODS.

Bleached Shirting,	Ladies' Gaiters,
Unbleached do	Merino Shirts,
White Jackonet,	French Silk Cravats,
Brown Holland,	Suspenders,
Ginghams,	Tooth Brushes,
Beth Ribbon,	Hair Brushes,
Milton Cloth,	Dressing Combs,
Hoop Skirts,	Fine Combs,
Corsets,	Pocket Knives,
Ladies' Hose,	Hats, Caps,
Misses do	Tobacco,
Lenen Handkerchiefs,	Snuff,
Spool Thread,	Black Pepper,
Flax Thread,	Spice,
Needles,	Brown Sugar,
Pins,	Crush Sugar,
Buttons,	Soda,
Thimbles,	Coperas,
Knittingneedles,	Flour
Stationary,	Meal,
Gun Caps,	&c., &c.,
Gents' Boots,	

Ar corner of Fayetteville and Market Square.

KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1864. 186—tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32t.*

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!

IN STORE, and for Sale, 28 bbls. of No. 1 HERRINGS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 29, 1864. 188—2t.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

FOR RENT,

ON THURSDAY DECEMBER 8TH I WILL RENT ON THE premises my House and Lot at Wake Forst College, for the year 1865 to the highest bidder. The House is brick with 8 good rooms and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot contains 3 acres, with a large rich garden, and a well of pure water. Possession given January 1st.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.

Wake Forest College, Nov. 28 1864 188—7t.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock ast night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger, and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Nov. 19, 1864. 181—d8t.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPItal Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
Cashier.

nov 11—eodtd.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a teward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Post Quartermasters Office. C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 24th, 1864.

NOTICE SOLDIERS INVALID CORPS.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY GEN. A. R. LAWTON, Q. M. Gen., C. S. A., that soldiers of the Invalid Cerps, reporting in accordance with Par. IX, General Orders, No. 34, A. & I. G. O., at the expiration of every two months, to the nearest Post Commandant, to draw commutation, rations, &c., shall receive Government transportation for this purpose. Retired soldiers reporting at this Post can obtain transportation from their homes to Raleigh and return, on the order of Col. W. J. CLARKE, Commandant.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and P. Q. M.

186—6t.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh,

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co.,

Fayetteville Nov. 28, 1864. 189—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
New Hanover—E D Hall.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T B Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Jonathan Horton.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Clay—W H Herbert,
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—W B Lane, P H Gaskins.
Currituck—J J Baxter.
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, A M Faison.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W P Shipp.
Gates—Richard H L Bond.
Greene—H H Best,
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J A Vann.
Hyde—H S Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige,
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G N Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancell, S J Calvert,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Jno Strong, A J Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—H M Waugh.
Tyrrell—L L Hassell.
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT AT THE Deep River Armory or Cotton Mills ¾ mile from Jamestown Depot, we will sell at public aution the following articles of Machinery, viz: Turning Laths. Drill Presses, Smoothing Slabbing and Boring Machines, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of various sizes and kinds, a large lot of Belting, Blacksmiths Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Iron. The sale will continue from day to day untill the articles are disposed of. Terms cash.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.

Nov. 30, 1864. 189—d2w.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts, and Bryson.

Corporations—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

Agriculture—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Mann, and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, and Pitchford.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Arendell, Odom, and Crump.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendell.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Education—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford, of Wayne, Hawes, Davis, of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton, and Bryan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Smith, of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Russ, W. J. Headen, Reinhardt, Boyd, Isbell and Wheeler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Perkins, Outterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, Davis, of Halifax.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Allison, Duke Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle, and Faison

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hanes, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

Private Bills—Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, Bond of Bertie, Lane, Lewis, Blair, Austin, Hassell, Farmer, Judkins, Faucette, Bethune, Waugh, Carson, of Rutherford, Herbert, Powell, McMillan, Craig, and Enloe.

Corporations—Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, of Alexander, and Gudger.

HOUSE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Lowe.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancill, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Caho and Calloway.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb, and Carter.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FOR RENT FOR 1865,

A PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN THIS CITY SITuated two hundred yards east of the Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The residence contains five rooms, supplied with gas.

An excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possesion given first of January 1865. Apply to,

J. KINSEY,

Nov. 19 1864, 180—dtf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Ansor; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS ON RESONABLE terms for "BEESWAX, TALLOW and LARD," or I will pay the highest cash price for the same in large or small quantities. Address

R. T. BERRY,
Graham N. C.

Nov. 19, 1864. 180—12t.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }

Nov. 21, 1864.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAR. I GENERAL ORders, No. 81, A. and I. G. O. current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years holding certificates of permanent exemption by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty will report at the following times and places for Inspection:

County.	Place.	Time.
Orange,	Hillsboro,	Dec. 2d and 3d.
Wake,	Raleigh,	" 5, 6 and 7th.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9th and 10th.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12,13 and 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16th.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19th and 20

Prompt compliance with this notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend will be subjected to arrest by conscript guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes. When the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

Wm. M SWANN,
Capt. and Ins. 3d Cor. Dist. N. C.

Nov. 30, 1864. 190—2w.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on the 25th ult. Mr. Lyons of Ala. from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following bill; A bill to be entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the reduction and redemption of the currency."

Whereas, the recovery from its depreciation of the currency and the reassurance of the public of its ultimate payment in full, would be an inestimable benefit to both government and citizens; and as a means for accomplishing this end it is expedient to exempt the same from taxation, and to pledge the public faith, not only against any addition to the amount of the currency now authorized by law, but also to the reduction of it, by cancelling annually a material part thereof, and to the dedication of an ample fund for redeeming the residue to be applied to that purpose from and after the close of the existing war; Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact; 1. Hereafter and until the full redemption of the Confederate States Treasury notes, now outstanding, and of such as are authorized by existing laws to be issued, the said notes except those issued prior to the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be free from all taxation whatever.

2. Pending the war, one fifth of the Treasury notes annually received into the Treasury in payment of taxes, shall be thereupon cancelled until the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

3. Upon a declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the tithe received by the Government of the annual crops or produce of cotton, (other than Sea Island cotton,) wheat and corn in the ratio of four-ninths of cotton four ninths of corn one ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury notes in circulation until the whole shall be redeemed; the tithe of cotton being valued at fifty cents a pound, of corn at two dollars a bushel, and of wheat at four dollars a bushel, and being deliverable by the Government at one or more shipping ports in each of the Confederate States to be selected by Secretary of the Treasury Provided however, that the tithe aforesaid, or any part thereof, may by consent of the parties entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than at a shipping port. Provided, further, that the cotton to be delivered under the authority of this act shall be equal to cotton classed and held as "middling cotton" in the port where such cotton may be delivered.

4. That all acts and parts of acts now in force providing for the assessment and collection of tax in kind of cotton, corn and wheat be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted, shall continue in force until all Treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued, by "an act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February 17th, 1864, shall have been redeemed in full, and the persons paying taxes in kind under this act from and after a ratification of a treaty of peace shall receive credit for the then marked value of any cotton, corn, and wheat delivered after the termination of the war, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax payers, the value to be ascertained at the time of delivery in the mode prescribed by law.

5. The holders of Treasury notes, desiring to receive the tithes aforesaid in payment thereof, shall convert the same into Treasury certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for said notes, and shall express on their face the object for which they are intended, the holders of which said certificates shall be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes aforesaid, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount annually. Provided, however, that more than one fifth of the amount of tithe due upon any such certificate, or the whole of such amount may be paid in any year at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

6. All planters or farmers liable to the tax in kind shall be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of such certificates as aforesaid.

7. Certificates issued under the authority of this act shall be in the following proportions, to wit: four-ninths, in a separate certificate, payable in cotton; four-ninths payable in corn, and one ninth payable in wheat; but the amount to be made payable on the face of each certificate shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge to be most suitable and convenient for the purpose of this act—which said certificates shall be assignable in writing in such form and with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

8. The public faith is hereby pledged to the immutable observance of the provisions herein above contained, and to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn and cotton, in kind, and the application thereof as aforsaid until the redemption of the currency as above provided, shall have been completed.

9. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

The bill was made the special order, of the day for Tuesday next, and from day to day until disposed of, and ordered to be printed.

For the Observer,

CAMP NEAR NEWMARKET, VA., Nov. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: At Col. Winston's request I send you a copy of a letter received by him from Gov. Vance in reply to one received by him accompanied by the tattered and war-worn remnant of the "Battle flag" of the 45th N. C. Reg't. He desires that, if you see proper, you find a place for it in the column of your paper.

Respectfully, &c.
J. H. LINDSAY, Jr.,
Adj't. 45th N. C. Reg't.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 13.

Col. Jno. R. Winston, Comd'g 45th Reg't. N. C. T:

Colonel: I have received the battle flag of the gallant Regiment which you command, which has been borne with such conspicious gallantry upon so many bloody fields. It will afford me much pride and pleasure to place it among the sacred relics of the States, and evidence of the valor and heroism of our troops.

With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

Vice President Stephens arrived at Columbia, S. C., Thursday last, enroute for Richmond.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

MONDAY, - - - - DECEMBER 5, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—Saturday being private bill day nothing of general interest was done in either House.

In the *Senate* $45 per diem and fifty cents per mile, travelling expenses, was settled as the pay of members, and a proposition made to substitute state staple products for the £5000 to be sent our prisoners in the North.

In the *House* a resolution calling on Major Dowd to pay into the Treasury, $2,672,990 of State funds now in his hands was adopted.

EXTREME, ULTRA MEN, like extreme women are always unsafe. You cannot trust them out of sight, for fear they will break something. If between the upper and the nether mill stone, the *Confederate* on the one hand and the *Standard* and *Progress* on the other, the present Legislature of North Carolina should perform any cool, wise, proper legislation, it will be a wonder. They seem to have taken that body in hand entire, and to lecture it and its individual members as if they had a bill of sale for them. No wonder that men of metal kick at such intermeddling. They would be glad to throw the Legislature into a tempest, and thus defeat wise and cool action. But we have no fears. As small a business as the last Legislature of North Carolina was in the estimation of our neighbor of the *Confederate*, the present though composed of many of the same men, is made of stern, cool stuff, and we trust will do its whole duty to the Confederacy and the State, regard less of either the upper or the nether mill-stone.

We have neither the time nor inclination to follow our neighbors in their gyrations. We have no desire to make a "tempest in a tea-pot," nor to add to the flames which our neighbors seem determined to kindle, but call attention kindly and soberly to the following characteristic onslought of the *Confederate* of Saturday last, upon the Conservatives of the Legislature. Does our neighbor hope to neutralize that body by such an alkali as that? Is it its desire that that body should harmonize with whatever is legitimate and proper in the support of the Confederate government? Does it expect to win over to its support, men who are *Conservative* in principle, and as honest in their opinions as it can dare be, by such threats and misrepresentations as are contained in the following helter-skelter attacks? Verily, the times are too serious, too momentous, to give place to declarations of this kind. Let our neighbor read again the following, and we beg our readers to ponder it:

But let us see.' The constitution gives to Congress the constitutional right to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*." It gives it further the right to establish a Supreme Court, with authority to define its appellate jurisdiction. It gives it further the right to organize the Confederate militia. Now we would tell our friend, Dr. Grissom, where the policy of his party is leading. Already it is responsible for the Tithe law, the vigorous system of impressment both of which is produced by disaffecting the people and restraining them from producing their supplies as patriotism dictated. Already it is responsible for the passage of a conspiracy law, the constant acts of politicians tending to encourage the enemy, having incited bad men to go further and conspire against the government. Already it is responsible for conscription as it weakened the inclination to volunteer. Already it is responsible for the putting in the substitutes and now the details. Already it is responsible for the putting in of the old men, farmers and mechanics. Now if the Conservative party pushes its opposition to reinforcing the army, and supplying the needed soldiers for the service of the country, Congress will be obliged to pass still more stringent measures, and we may look to see the *habeas corpus* suspended, a court of appeals established, and the militia in an organization under Confederate authority; all of these will be lawful, constitutional acts, that Dr. Grissom cannot resist without violating the law and justice of the land. And if he should resist, why we have confidence, that however strong his power may be, a merciful Providence will stand beside the Confederacy in its effort to maintain the law of the land.

Now, we deny in whole and in part every allegation made against the Conservatives in the foregoing. We deny that the Conservatives are responsible for the tithe law, or the unjust impressment system of the government, or the passage of a conspiracy law, or the conscription law, or the putting in of details or substitutes, or the old men, farmers and mechanics, the former or the anticipated suspension of the *habeas corpus*, or any other stringent or despotic act, with which Mr. Davis' administration has jeopardied the peace and quiet of the country, if not its final subjugation. We call all history and truth to witness the utter groundlessness of such charges. We defy the *Confederate* and all its extreme readers, to make good a single declaration in the above statement. We defy the shade of a shadow of proof on these points. The Conservatives to a man have opposed every measure included in the above. They have regarded them as unwise, inimical to our success, and tending to tyranny and despotism, but have submitted to them like men who devoted their all to the country, for the reason that their counsels have not prevailed. The tithe-law, the present iniquitous system of impressment, and the conscript law, we have submitted to as a *public necessity*, because the party of the *Confederate*, which rules the country, was not wise enough and provident enough, and did not have forecast enough to provide against that necessity. That's the reason. The entire responsibility of the Conservatives, in all these matters, lies in their quiet submission to evils, which their wiser counsels would have prevented.

As to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, an act without an over-ruling necessity, but into which the Confederates were scared, by the exhibition here and there of a hostile spirit to the administration, by a few calling themselves Conservatives, but whose bitter and unjustifiable course never entitled them to the name, we submitted for the sake of the cause — We say the Confederates were scared into it, by a mere figment, a mith, which in the unnecessary secret sessions of the Congress, was conjured up for the purpose. We have already advised the Legislature that Congress is doing the same thing now. Locked up, veiled from the public gaze, ashamed and afraid of their shadows, they are plotting against the liberties of the people, and conning over another suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The *Confederate* calls its suspension before, a constitutional act. It may have been in the designs of Congress, but its appendages and execution in many instances were not. It will defend the constitutionality of the law they are now concocting; but if its friends tell the truth as to its objects, every lawyer in the land should blush to defend it. That constitution which allows a "press gang" or a provost guard to arrest a State officer or any one else, exempted by rightful authority from the military service, and without trial or examination, force them into the army? That constitutional? Call it anything else; rather call it a promoter of despotism, a near cut to tyranny, but never call such a paper a *Constitution*, if it allows Congress to pass such an act.

The *Confederate* is upon the scent of the old track of the secessionists. Every body recollects that they told us, come let us go out—let us quit the old Union—we'll do better alone—there will be no war—we'll drink all the blood shed—we'll pay every dollar of the cost of a war brought on by secession. Well, they went out first, and at last we were dragged out by them and forced out by Lincoln. When the war came, what did they say then? Why, if you had all gone out at first, we should have had no war. And with such tom-foolery have been duping thousands. Everybody knows there was no truth in it. The secession of one State or twenty would have brought war. It means nothing else but war.

Now that they have got into it up to their armpits, and are incapable of managing it without resorting to tithe laws, conscription laws, and every species of oppression—they will soon find out that they can't manage it without a Dictator, and then blame us. They were great to tear down, but how impotent to build up. They could get us into it, and then blame the Conservatives for it. Finding they now cannot manage it, they blame the Conservatives for all their blunders. No gentleman, we'll make the thing stick to you. You have managed the whole affair from beginning to end. If there have been blunders, mishaps, tyrannies, you are to blame for it all. And if ruin comes—if her ploughshare tears up every vestige of the fabric of liberty, we'll have to go down with you, but we shall be uppermost, and upon your heads we'll press the burden of it and in your ears we'll ring it forever, "Twas you"—"twas you, that did it."

But let us say, to you honest, upright men of the Legislature, heed not the counsels of the extremists. You know your duty to the Confederacy, to the State and to the people, do it fearlessly, wisely and promptly. Let others do or say what they please, but remember you must do right and just, and be true to your pledges, if the stars fall.

THE CONSERVATIVE has designedly taken no part in the elections occurring in the Legislature. We do not regard it as the province of the press to lecture that body as to its duty, or needlessly to force upon its consideration either men or measures, originating in the preferences of individuals. Its great duty is to legislate for the State, for the public good and the public quiet, regardless of individual preferences or mere partizan purposes.

The organization of the Legislature was so readily and satisfactorily effected, that we hoped no discord would arise and no boulders be thrown in the way of safe and pleasant navigation. But alas! as Mrs. Partington would say, "there's a great deal of human natur in man."

We presume the organization of the Legislature, the re election of Mr. Comptroller Brogden, of Mr. Auditor Battle, and Mr. Treasurer Worth, gives generally satisfaction. Some few have been disappointed, but like good citizens, they will readily acquiesce. The attempt to elect a Secretary of State and a C. S. Senator, have brought in the elements of strife, we regret to see, and much time has been already uselessly consumed in this matter. These elections should not retard useful and necessary legislation, and need not, if men or parties looked solely to the public good. The interests of the State or Confederacy are not bound up in the election of any one or a dozen men to office, yet the present exigency demands in the highest degree, integrity, competency, and the true Southern grit, not wild fire politicians, but cool men devoted to the public good, for public office. Mere personal or partizan predilections ought not to influence any legislator. Look for integrity, competency, and devotion to the true interests of the country; if you find them in men whom you prefer personally and politically, in an equal degree to others, elect them if you can, but avoid encouraging strife and division, in forcing men into office.

The friends of Mr. D. W. Bain in presenting his name for the office of Secretary of State, were not influenced by mere personal or partizan motives. It was desirable to have in all the public offices, men known to be prompt, of good business habits, acquainted with their duties, industrious and attentive and especially who possessed that pleasantness of demeanor towards all, that would make it a pleasure to all to do business with them. Mr. Bain, though a Vance Conservative and a true Southern man, could not be offensive to any party, as his quiet, unobtrusive demeanor, never allows him to be dogmatical or active in such matters. They presented Mr. Bain on this account, and because of his high moral character, his eminent fitness for the office, being equal to that of any young man in the State, and because all could approach him without offence in the business of his office. His feeble constitution has kept him out of the army, and hence that branch of the public service could lose nothing by placing him in that office. We know no young man who could more certainly give the satisfaction to all parties, which the late Secretary Hill did, than Mr. Bain could. He was evidently the man for the place, in all respects, and if the election is not effected before this article reaches the public eye, we have no hesitation in saying, that the very best thing that the Legislature could do for the public good and all the other candidates, is to take up Mr Bain again, and elect him.

We have nothing to say against any of the candidates. It is however, bad policy in our judgment, for the Legislature to encourage farmers, who can contribute so much to the good of the country at this time by their farms, to come to Raleigh and sit down in a pitiful office that will not pay them enough to buy their bacon. The country would be vastly better off if one half of the population of the towns could be forced out in the country to cultivate the soil. We determined months ago to be content with any officer the Legislature might elect, relying upon its good sense, its cool judgment and Conservative character; but the spirit which prevails in the extremes of the body, have disappointed us.

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—Buffalo, Saturday Nov. 19—The *Free Press* estimates that fifty vessels, worth, with their cargoes, a million of dollars, were destroyed in the recent gale on Lake Erie.

Read the Governor's Message It is warlike out and out. We fear his Excellency is losing sight of home affairs, in his great zeal for the military.—*Salem Press.*

Did our friend of the *Press* expect Gov. Vance would play the fool or the coward, and back down from the war, and declare it should be stopped *nolens volens?* The message "is warlike out and out." Ought it to have ignored the war entirely? Would any Governor of North Carolina, at the present time, have been recognized, who would have sent out a message, eschewing entirely the condition of the country and the necessity for sustaining the Confederate government in this crisis? Does the *Press* think that Gov. Vance should have urged the Legislature to provide that North Carolina should lay down her arms and submit to Lincoln? But "why did not Gov. Vance talk more about peace?" No living man desires peace more than he does; but what more can he do than he has done, to promote peace? He is in favor of frequent propositions to negotiate for peace, by the proper authority and at proper times. But if the President, in whose hands is the power, does not choose to take Gov. Vance's advice, which he has tendered whenever an opportunity offered, must the Governor make a blockhead of himself to please the *Press* and those who think with it, by denouncing the President and backing down from the war? "We fear his Excellency is losing sight of home affairs." We are sure the *Press* did not read the Message Most of it is devoted to home affairs, and if the *Press* would come here and notice Gov. Vance's daily attention to home affairs, to the condition of our soldiers and their families, and the condition of the poor in general, and all the wants of the State, it would go home and take that back. It is, perhaps, beyond the power of any man possessed of the same physical and mental energy of Gov. Vance, to do more for the home interests of the State than he is doing.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED YANKEE PRISONERS. Some weeks ago the Rev. Isaac Oxford, of Caldwell county, in passing through his fields, discovered that some one had pulled out a portion of the fodder from one of his stacks, and which appeared to be lying on the ground. His curiosity being attracted by the circumstance; he approached the spot, and, on removing the fodder, found a yankee prisoner snugly ensconsed beneath it, quietly taking a nap. As soon as the fodder was removed, however, he awoke, and finding that he was about to be captured, he jumped up and struck the Rev. gentleman a severe blow which was instantly returned in kind. A regular set to then followed with the variations customary in old fashioned fist-cuff fights, when the clergyman, proving too hard for his adversary, finally brought him to terms, tied him, took him to the jail of the county, where he was safely deposited for safe keeping. Shortly after that the same gentleman was out shooting squirrels, when he come upon three other yankee prisoners, all of whom he captured. They were all reported to belong to the gang which escaped from Florence, S. C. Can any other gentleman in the Southern Confederacy beat this? if so, we should like to hear from him.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S MESSAGE.—Many of our readers have doubtless read and digested the Annual Message of Gov. Vance. Its prominent points are, 1st. The lawless acts of deserters and others. 2d. blockade-running business. 3d Some unpleasant relations existing between our State authorities and those of the Confederate government. 4th. A proposed assumption by the State of the duty now performed by the counties, of providing for the needy among the soldiers' families, and a consequent increase of taxes. 5th. The abolition of the Home Guard and the re-organization of the Militia, with an extension to fifty five of the age liable to militia duty. 6th. The resolutions of the Convention of Governors. 7th. The supply of salt. 8th. Schools. And lastly. The great triumph of the true men and patriots in the late election.

These various subjects are treated with clearness and frankness, and the Governor's recommendations are such as to merit, as we trust they will receive, the favorable consideration of the Legislature and the people.

The interference of the Confederate authorities with the State blockade running, surprises us as much as it probably will the public. Instead of obstructions, the exceedingly salutary efforts of those operations should have induced the Confederate government to extend every aid to them. But in addition to this, we do not see upon what principle the coal belonging to the State could have been seized and appropriated to the use of Confederate cruisers. It appears to us to be an unwarrantable violation of the rights of the State—not one of those abstract rights over which politicians are everlastingly growling, but a substantial and practical right. It is not alone nor mainly for the profit made by the State, large as that is shown to have been, but for the benefits conferred upon the soldiers and the cause, that the Confederate government should hold out every inducement, and grant every facility, to the States to import necessaries for the army and people.

We have not room for extended comment, nor is it necessary. We have read the message with great satisfaction, no only for its judicious practical recommendations but for its closing tribute, so eloquently expressed, to the good sense and good faith and patriotism of the people and soldiers of North Carolina as manifested in the late election.

From the Iredell Express.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Owing to an irregularity and delay of the mail, the Governor's Message did not reach us in time to appear in this issue, much to our regret. The following are some of the recommendations which it contains to the Legislature, and other items. The message says that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped, and where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter the Governor does not know; but fortunately of clothing and blankets we still have abundance. There is an abundant supply of these articles on the Islands, but there is now no means of getting them in, since the capture and loss of the "Advance." Recommends the abolition of the Home Guard as one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing a combination of the skeleton companies of the militia into new regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. This would largely reduce the number of Militia officers. Recommends that the age for militia duty be extended to fifty-five. With regard to employing negroes in the army the Governor says, "under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading, only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies." The manufacture of salt upon the coast has been interrupted by our own Generals, and another locality will have to be selected. There is a supply at Saltville, Va., but the article wants transportation, which the railroads do not afford. The message takes a hopeful view of the country, ignores separate State action, and encourages a continuance of the struggle for independence. We will publish the message in full next week.

From the Wilmington Journal.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.—This document will be found well worthy of perusal. On most points we agree with its recommendations, and find little to object to in its general tone. We cannot say that we endorse *all* its recommendations until we shall have more fully examined them—neither can we fully sympathize with a vein of querulousness towards the Confederate authorities, which seems to run through some parts of the message.

We are not sufficiently posted in regard to all matters connected with the blockade running by the State to enable us to judge of the merits of the issue—not now raised for the first time—between the Governor's argument does not conclude the question, nor leave the Confederate authorities without very strong grounds to stand upon.

The Governor enveighs bitterly against the policy of sending out as cruisers, vessels like the Tallahassee attributing the loss of the Ad-Vance to the seizure of her coal to be given to that vessel. We have expressed our views on the subject before.—With all due respect to our navy we have been forced to the conclusion that the policy of sending out cruisers of the class of the Tallahassee is worse than questionable.

The Governor desires to have the Home and Militia organization reorganized and consolidated by the abolition of the Home Guard organization, and the combination, of the skeleton companies of Militia into new regiments having the numbers necessary to take the field at once.

The Governor opposes the arming of negroes, or their emancipation by the general government. He goes for putting useless or unnecessary officers into the service, and appointing none as militia officers who are not producers or mechanics.

Governor and the Confederate authorities. We may say here, however, what we said once before in reference to this matter, that since the State parted with a portion of her interest in the *Ad-Vance* there has been no vessel exclusively owned by the State, and in the opinion of the Richmond authorities, no vessel entitled to the immunities due a State vessel. The State has, since that time, only been a stockholder in certain private vessels. The Governor goes into an explanation and argument upon this point, which certainly seems to have some force. But we repeat we are not sufficiently well posted to judge of all the merits of the issue made; but we may say that the

From the Charlotte Democrat.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S MESSAGE.—We lay this document, in full, before our readers, and ask for it an attentive pursual. In regard to national affairs, it is clear and to the point, and shows its author to be patriotic and solicitous for the good of his country and people. In regard to State affairs, the Message contains various recommendations which will claim the careful consideration of the Legislature. We are not sufficiently informed concerning the measures and changes which the Governor suggests, to express an opinion favorable or unfavorable. We feel disposed to object to one or two propositions of the Governor, but there may be reasons and circumstances justifying them which we know not of, and therefore withhold an opinion at present.

Taking it altogether, we are free to say that we are pleased with the message.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S MESSAGE.—The Message of Gov. Vance a copious synopsis of which we publish to-day, although in somethings, a little querulous, will commend itself to the public approval, by the general wisdom of its suggestions and the purity of its patriotism. We are glad to chronicle such utterances from the Executive of the sister State which lies next beside us, and with whose fortunes, those of Virginia are intimately and forever associated and blended.

There is is one of its topics on which we deem it proper to make a word of comment. It formed a subject of consideration in the Governors Convention at Augusta, and, the basis of one of the resolutions there adopted. Gov. Vance's position, like that of Gov. Brown, is in harmony with the Augusta resolution. Congress is called upon to repeal the law under which the Confederate Executive establishes "regulations" for the government of our foreign commerce.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864.

Leave of absence, till Tuesday next, was granted Mr. Dick.

Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Chicora Collegiate Institute in Robeson county.

The committee on corporations reported a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works, with a recommendation that it do pass as amended; and bills to incorporate the Jamestown Cotton Mills, the Wilson Academy, and a Button Factory and Machine Shops, recommending their passage.

The Judiciary Committee reported back a bill in relation to the payment of fines in Confederate currency praying to be discharged from further consideration thereof, and a bill in relation to the New Hanover county Solictor's fees, recommending its passage.

House bills to incorporate the Ocknock Iron Co., passed its first reading, as also bills to legalize certain advancements to the Insane Asylum, to incorporate the Orphan Educational Association, and to empower twenty-one magistrates to perform all county business.

A bill to incorporate the Bingham school was read a second time, as also bills to incorporate the Gorgas and Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing companies, and bills to empower the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to endorse and register certain bonds and to authorize the Treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds, all of which were, under a suspension of the rules, read a third time and passed.

House resolutions of thanks to North Carlina troops were adopted

A bill for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war was recommitted to the military committee.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, advocating the sending of North Carolina products to be converted into money for the use of the prisoners, instead of the sterling itself.

Bill to allow $45 per diem and fifty cents per mile traveling expenses were taken up, and, on third reading, passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

House was called to order at 10 a. m. and leave of absence granted Messrs. Caho and Smith, of Cabarrus.

Mr. McAden, of Alamance, withdrew his appeal against the decision of the chair.

The speaker ratified bills to authorize certain advancements to the Insane Asylum and empowering twenty-one magistrates of Wake to transact all county business therein, and a resolution was adopted calling on Major Dowd to pay over into the Treasury the sum of $2,672,990 in his hands.

Bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, the Lineville Steel and Iron Co., to regulate salaries and fees in Confederate money, to prohibit the distillation and brewing of grain, to amend the Home Guard and Militia acts, and resolutions in reference to the detailing of millers and artizans, and in favor of several individuals were introduced and the House then adjourned.

(Mr. Fowle, not Mr. Clapp, is the originator of the Habeas Corpus resolution of yesterday.)

The Savannah *News* records the deaths of thirty-two Confederate paroled prisoners who have since they were landed there from the Federal truce boat on a recent occasion. The following is the list of those from North Carolina:

They were all buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, save one whose remains—not he—were sent to his friends.

C D Shell, co E, 34th North Carolina.
H H Howard, co K, 23d N. C.
J P Price, co I, 53d N C.
J A Herndon, co F, 1st N C.
R D Hager, co G, 52d N C.
A Ashcraft, co D, 8th N C.
J W S Floyd, co G, 23d N C.
D M Barefoot, co H, 18th N. C.
W Petitte, co G, 1st N C.
Nov. 16.—L P Meader, co D, 12th N. C., died on board steamer New York.
Nov. 16.—Unknown soldier died in ambulance.
Total, 11.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The following was received last night, dated:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Dec. 2.

Gen. Early reports that Gen Rosser with Payne's and his own brigade encountered on the 27th near Moorefield a small party of the enemy and captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery.

On the 28th he surprised and captured fort Kelly at New Creek, with four field pieces, four seige guns, and between seven and eight hundred prisoners, a large number of horses, mules and eight stand of colors, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of commissary stores.

He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages. He captured Piedmont and destroyed all the government buildings, containing a number of engines, burnt several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad, and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss is two killed, three wounded. The boldness and energy exhibited by Gen. Rossers conduct and that of his men deserve much praise.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following despatch was received to-day dated Grahamville, S. C., Dec. 2:

Gen. S. Cooper: A force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry under Foster attempted to gain the Rail Road at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines under Dalhgreen attempted to gain possession of the Railroad at Coosawatchie but were met at Lee's Creek and repulsed.

(Signed) W. J. HARDEE, Lt. Gen.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The Baltimore *American* of the 1st, (evening edition) contains a Nashville telegram of the 30th ult., which announces the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young of Cheatham's command. The garrison at Shelbyville was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry on Monday, but the assault was repulsed, subsequently the Federals evacuated that place, now occupied by the rebels.

A special to the New York *Times* dated Nashville, 30 h, midnight, asserts that Hood at 4 p. m., made a heavy attack at Franklin with two corps, after persistant fighting was repulsed at all points, with a loss of six thousand killed and wounded; the Federal loss was about five hundred. One rebel brigadier with one thousand prisoners were captured.—Another Nashville telegram announces the arrival of A. J. Smith's corps. The *American's* caption of this news is "reported repulse of Hood," implying doubts of its correctness.

The Chicago *Tribune* has been informed by a soldier named Elder, who escaped from Charleston, that Dahlgreen and Foster are cognizant of Sherman's plans and are co-operating with him. Sherman is aiming for Savannah where there are no rear fortifications. As soon as the probable time of Sherman's attack upon Savannah with his army, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston.

Dispatches from Nashville to the 2d say Schoefield commanded the Federals at Franklin and Cheatham and Lee the rebels. After defeating the rebels, the federals fell back to a point three miles south of Nashville. The bridges across Harpeth were burnt to retard transportation of rebel supplies.

It is rumored Hood is moving eastward towards Murfreesboro', great panic prevails among the people in and around Nashville and they are fleeing towards that city in crowds.

Holt of Ky. has been appointed Attorney General. Gold 228.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Senate was not in session yesterday. Nothing of interest in the House in open session. It is reported that the Habeas Corpus bill passed in secret session by five majority.

FROM GEORGIA

Official intelligence of Sherman's movements and present whereabouts was received here on yesterday by telegraph; but, as it is, possibly, a little ahead of the Georgia newspapers, it had, perhaps, better not be mentioned. It can, however, do no harm to state that the enemy have fourteen gunboats and transports near Port Royal, South Carolina, which is thirty-five miles northeast of Savannah and about fifty miles southwest of Charleston. *Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST

A FEW NIGHTS AGO AT YARBOROUGH'S HOTEL a piece of gold weighing twenty pennyweights. A liberal reward will be paid at this office to the finder.

140 Head of Sheep at Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT AT 12 O'CLOCK M., WE WILL sell to the highest bidder 140 head good Stock Sheep. They may be seen at Mr. E. Smith's slaughter pen.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Dec. 5, 1864. 193—tds.

AUCTION SALE!

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. THE 7TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK we will offer for sale in front of our Sales Room
$25,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS,
$4 500 CONFEDERATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
$5,000 N. C. NOTES, (Fundable in '66.)
10 HHDS. NO. 1 LEAF TOBACCO,
4,000 LBS. ROUND IRON, ¾ to 3 inch.
1,000 DO. PLANTATION DO.,
5,500 FINE CIGARS, "Vance" Brand,
10 SETS CAMP CASES.
2 FINE CARPETS,
4 PAIRS DAMASK CURTAINS, (a Fine Article)
4 PRS. FINE LACE DO.
1 SPLENDID NEW SOLE LEATHER TRUNK,
1 CASE POCKET SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
1 DO. CUPPING INSTRUMENTS,
BLACK SEWING SILK,
BLACK FLAX THREAD,
A LOT OF JARS AND CROCKERY,
ALSO, several Negroes will be sold at 12 o'clock, and a lot o Dry Virginia Salt.
One Bale ⅞ Domestic,
10 Sets White Handle Table Knives,
2 Fine Sewing Machines,
1 Bag Pepper,
1 Bag Spice,
One Fine Parlor Stove.
3 Barrels No. 1 Soft Soap,
15 Dozen 4 inch Hand Saw Files,
5 " Mill Saw Files, 14 and 15 In
One Cask Rice.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, Dec. 3, 1864. 192—3t

Negroes! Negroes!

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock, one family of Negroes. One woman 31 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer. One boy 8 years old, and one infant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Dec 3, 1864. 192-3t.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE ON Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. James M. Towles is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—tf.

Progress copy till forbid.

BEAUTIFL FIGURED WORSTED GOOD At KINSEY & WARE'S.